

2003

Wisconsin
Family Health
Survey

*Bureau of Health Information and Policy
Division of Public Health
Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services*



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services

Jim Doyle, Governor
Helene Nelson, Secretary

April 2005

I am pleased to provide you with the latest *Wisconsin Family Health Survey*. We hope that it will be useful to you.

The mission of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services is to promote and protect the health and safety of the people of Wisconsin. We appreciate the partnerships we have with local public health agencies, health care providers, and many others across the State who work with us to promote the public's health and well-being.

The *Family Health Survey* is an important ongoing initiative of the Department of Health and Family Services, providing information about all Wisconsin household residents that is needed to document disparities and track improvements.

This report, the latest in an annual series, contains information collected in the 2003 Wisconsin Family Health Survey. It provides our best estimates for Wisconsin's overall health status, levels of chronic health conditions, health insurance coverage and use of health care services. The report also documents disparities in these measures by race, ethnicity, and poverty level, which helps us to measure our progress toward eliminating disparities in both health status and access to care.

Careful tracking of health insurance coverage data over the years has shown the positive effects of BadgerCare and other Medicaid programs on reducing the uninsured population of Wisconsin to one of the smallest in the United States.

The *Family Health Survey* provides our best estimate of how many Wisconsin residents have hearing or vision impairments or other potentially disabling conditions. It also includes estimates of the prevalence of several chronic conditions including arthritis, osteoporosis, diabetes, heart disease and high blood pressure.

The aging population will present increasing challenges to our health care system. Population-based data on use of health care services, along with information about chronic and disabling conditions, enables us to better prepare to provide services to the aging population.

We appreciate the opportunity to partner with our communities, local health departments, health care providers, and others in making Wisconsin a healthy state.

Sincerely,

Helene Nelson
Secretary

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Wisconsin Family Health Survey

2003

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*Bureau of Health Information and Policy
Division of Public Health
Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services*

Foreword

This report on health status, health-related physical activity limitations, chronic conditions and use of health services in Wisconsin is based on information from the 2003 Wisconsin Family Health Survey.

This report was compiled in the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information and Policy (BHIP). The Bureau of Health Information and Policy is a new bureau in the Division of Public Health. It comprises the former Bureau of Health Information (which was part of the Division of Health Care Financing) and selected policy staff from the Division of Public Health (DPH).

Judith Witt and Ann Spooner, Family Health Survey managers, created the final data set. Judith Witt was assisted in the production of this report by a BHIP team consisting of Eleanor Cautley, Chris Miller and Kären Leick. Patricia Nametz edited the report. It was reviewed by Patricia Guhleman, Policy Section, BHIP, and Murray Katcher, M.D., Bureau of Community Health Promotion. The report was prepared under the supervision of Christine Hill-Sampson, Section Chief, Population Health Information Section, and the overall direction of Susan Wood, Director, Bureau of Health Information and Policy.

Survey sampling and interviewing were conducted by the University of Wisconsin Survey Center. The Division of Health Care Financing and the Division of Public Health contributed funding for the Family Health Survey.

The Bureau of Health Information and Policy greatly appreciates the cooperation of the 2,437 survey respondents. We thank them for their contribution to making this information available.

This report is available on the Department of Health and Family Services Web site at the following address: <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/stats/familyhealthsurvey.htm>

Comments, suggestions and requests for further information about this report and the Family Health Survey may be addressed to Eleanor Cautley at:

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Introduction

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) collects information about health status, health-related physical activity limitations, chronic conditions, use of health care services and health insurance coverage among Wisconsin residents. This survey was started in 1989 and has been conducted annually since that time.

To monitor health status and health care utilization issues, survey questions ask about the current health status, chronic conditions and physical limitations of all household members, as well as visits to a doctor or other health professional, a dentist, and an emergency room in the past year. Background characteristics, such as age, race, poverty status and education, are also obtained for all persons in the household. Numerous survey questions ask about health insurance coverage; results from those questions have been reported in a separate publication, *Wisconsin Health Insurance Coverage, 2003*.

The survey results presented in this report are representative of Wisconsin household residents, who constitute approximately 97 percent of all persons residing in the state. (Non-household residents, including persons living in nursing homes, dormitories, prisons and other institutions, constitute the remaining 3 percent not represented by this survey.) Additional information about the survey design and the results presented here is included in the Technical Notes at the end of this document.

In the Family Health Survey, trained interviewers telephone a random sample of households and ask to speak with the household member most knowledgeable about the health of all household members. This respondent provides information for all people living in the household at the time of the interview. In 2003, the FHS interviewed respondents in 2,437 households; these households included 6,398 people.

The tables in this report show estimated percentages of Wisconsin residents based on survey responses. These estimates should not be treated as precise results because they are derived from a sample. A 95 percent confidence interval (\pm) is printed in a column next to each percentage estimate; this means that 95 percent of similar surveys would obtain an estimate within the confidence interval specified. Tables also include estimated numbers of the Wisconsin household population, based on the weighted sample. Confidence intervals, weighting procedures and statistical tests for significance are described in the Technical Notes at the end of this document, as are variables used in this report, such as insurance coverage, poverty status and metropolitan areas.

Selected Findings

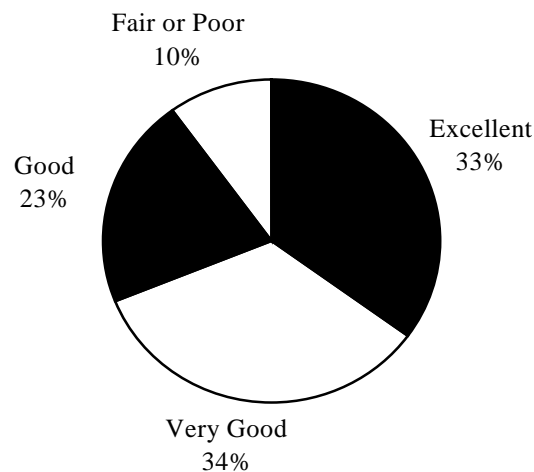
- In 2003, an estimated 10 percent of the Wisconsin household population was reported to be in fair or poor health. Older adults, Hispanics, blacks, the less educated, those with low incomes, and those who were without health insurance the past year were more likely to be reported in fair or poor health.
- An estimated 42 percent of all adults living in households had ever been diagnosed with one or more of 10 chronic health conditions. The most commonly reported chronic conditions were high blood pressure and arthritis.
- An estimated 25 percent of all adults living in households had ever been diagnosed with one or more of five cardiovascular conditions.
- An estimated 12 percent of the adult household population was reported to be unable to do, or have difficulty performing, at least one of five physical activities. Those more likely to have health-related physical activity limitations were those age 65 and over, blacks, those with less education, and those with low incomes.
- More than one-half of those who had had a stroke (62 percent) and those with osteoporosis (53 percent) were reported to be unable to do, or have difficulty performing, at least one of five physical activities.
- Six percent of household residents were kept from going to school or working at a job or at home because of a health condition. Three percent of people aged 65-74 and 10 percent of those aged 75 and older had trouble eating, dressing, bathing or using the toilet.
- An estimated 84 percent of household residents received care from a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey interview. Uninsured people (60%) were the least likely to have seen a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant in the past 12 months, while those who perceived themselves to be in fair or poor health (94%) were the most likely.
- Sixty-four percent of household residents had a general physical exam in the past year. Blacks were more likely than whites or Hispanics to have had a general physical exam in the past year. Those with no health insurance coverage for the entire year were less likely to have had a general physical exam (36%) than those who had coverage part of the year (53%) or those who had insurance coverage all year (66%).
- Seventy-four percent of household residents were reported to have seen a dentist in the past 12 months. This proportion varied with poverty status: 57 percent of the poor, 61 percent of the near-poor, and 79 percent of the non-poor were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year.
- An estimated 16 percent of household residents were treated in an emergency room in the 12 months prior to the survey interview. Adults age 65 and over, those with less than a high school education, those with low incomes, blacks, and those who live in the city of Milwaukee were more likely to use an emergency room in the past year.

Perceived Health Status

In 2003, only 10 percent of the Wisconsin household population was reported to be in fair or poor health (an estimated 532,000 people) (Figure 1). In general, reported health status worsens with advancing age. The majority of Wisconsin residents under age 65 were reported to be in excellent or very good health. While only 3 percent of children were reported in fair or poor health in 2003, 27 percent of older adults (age 65+) were so reported. Those more likely to be reported in fair or poor health were people age 45 and over, Hispanics, blacks, the less educated, those with low incomes and those without health insurance the past year (Table 1, pages 4-5).

The household member with the most knowledge about the health of all household members is selected as the respondent for all people living in the household at the time of the Family Health Survey interview. Reported health status is the respondent's perception of his or her own health and that of other household members. Perceived health status is included in many health surveys because it is strongly related to individual health outcomes. For example, people in fair or poor health are more likely to have been hospitalized during the past year than are those in excellent to good health.

Figure 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics,¹ 9 percent of the U.S. household population was in fair or poor health in 2003. Thirty-six percent of this population was in excellent health, 32 percent were in very good health and 23 percent were in good health.

¹ National Center for Health Statistics, *Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey*, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/nhis/released200403.htm#11>.

Perceived Health Status

Table 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2003

	Excellent		Very Good		Good	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	33%	(1%)	34%	(1%)	23%	(1%)
Age Groups						
0-17	52	(2)	30	(2)	15	(2)
18-44	36	(2)	37	(2)	21	(2)
45-64	21	(2)	36	(2)	28	(2)
65+	10	(2)	25	(3)	38	(4)
18-64	30	(1)	37	(2)	24	(1)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	33	(2)	34	(2)	23	(1)
0-17	48	(3)	32	(3)	16	(2)
18-44	37	(3)	37	(3)	20	(2)
45-64	21	(3)	36	(3)	28	(3)
65+	10	(3)	24	(5)	38	(5)
Female	32	(2)	33	(2)	24	(1)
0-17	55	(3)	29	(3)	14	(2)
18-44	35	(3)	38	(3)	22	(2)
45-64	21	(3)	36	(3)	29	(3)
65+	10	(3)	26	(4)	37	(5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	33	(1)	35	(1)	23	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	20	(4)	31	(4)	33	(4)
Hispanic	25	(6)	23	(6)	32	(7)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	27	(3)	33	(3)	28	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	33	(2)	35	(2)	23	(1)
Non-metropolitan	34	(2)	32	(2)	23	(2)
Poverty Status						
Poor	21	(3)	19	(3)	37	(4)
Near-poor	24	(2)	32	(3)	27	(3)
Not poor	37	(1)	36	(1)	20	(1)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	13	(3)	22	(4)	37	(5)
High school graduate	21	(2)	33	(2)	31	(2)
Education beyond high school	32	(2)	38	(2)	21	(2)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with employed adult(s)	52	(2)	30	(2)	15	(2)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	32	(2)	39	(2)	23	(2)
Employed part-time	32	(4)	39	(5)	21	(4)
Insurance Coverage over Past Year						
Covered all year	33	(1)	34	(1)	23	(1)
Covered part of year	32	(5)	36	(5)	25	(5)
Uninsured all year	21	(5)	26	(5)	36	(6)

Table 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2003 (continued)				
	Fair or Poor			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Total	10%	(1%)	532,000	(39,000)
Age Groups				
0-17	3	(1)	41,000	(11,000)
18-44	6	(1)	124,000	(20,000)
45-64	14	(2)	180,000	(21,000)
65+	27	(3)	187,000	(22,000)
18-64	9	(1)	304,000	(30,000)
Sex and Age Groups				
Male	10	(1)	258,000	(28,000)
0-17	4	(1)	26,000	(9,000)
18-44	6	(1)	62,000	(15,000)
45-64	14	(2)	89,000	(15,000)
65+	28	(5)	81,000	(14,000)
Female	10	(1)	274,000	(28,000)
0-17	2	(1)	14,000	(6,000)
18-44	6	(1)	62,000	(14,000)
45-64	15	(2)	91,000	(15,000)
65+	27	(4)	107,000	(17,000)
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	9	(1)	415,000	(36,000)
Black, non-Hispanic	16	(3)	26,000	(5,000)
Hispanic	20	(6)	40,000	(11,000)
Residence				
City of Milwaukee	12	(2)	63,000	(11,000)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	9	(1)	313,000	(31,000)
Nonmetropolitan	11	(1)	157,000	(21,000)
Poverty Status				
Poor	22	(3)	89,000	(14,000)
Near-poor	16	(2)	146,000	(19,000)
Not poor	7	(1)	247,000	(27,000)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)				
Less than high school diploma	28	(5)	92,000	(15,000)
High school graduate	15	(2)	210,000	(24,000)
Education beyond high school	8	(1)	183,000	(24,000)
Employment				
Ages 0-17				
Live with employed adult(s)	3	(1)	35,000	(10,000)
Ages 18-64				
Employed full-time	6	(1)	142,000	(21,000)
Employed part-time	9	(3)	33,000	(10,000)
Insurance Coverage over Past Year				
Covered all year	10	(1)	474,000	(37,000)
Covered part of year	7	(3)	20,000	(8,000)
Uninsured all year	17	(5)	36,000	(10,000)

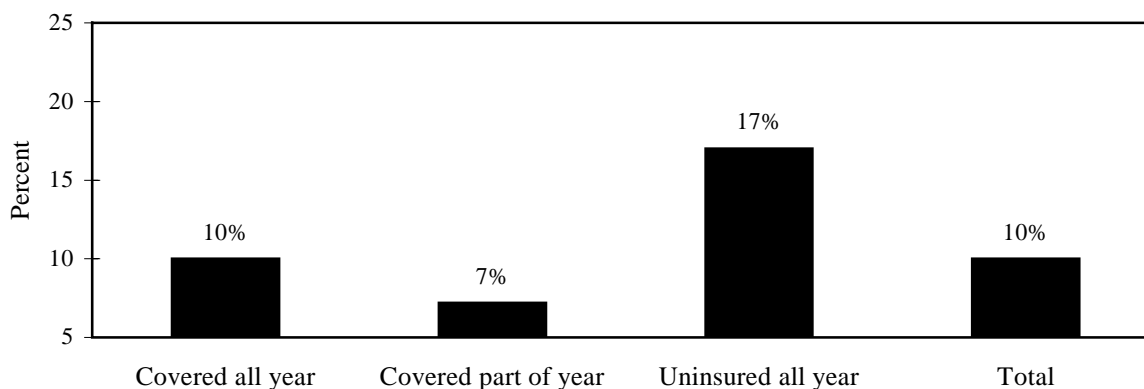
Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Perceived Health Status

Health status varies with health insurance coverage and poverty status. Those uninsured all year were more likely to be reported as being in fair or poor health (17%) than those with health insurance coverage all year (10%) or part of the year (7%) (Figure 2).

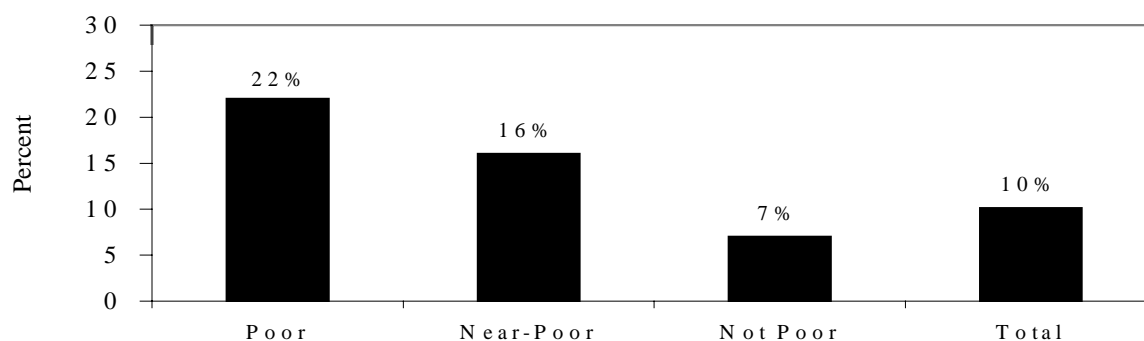
Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health by Insurance Coverage Over Past Year, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

The poor and near-poor were also more likely to be reported as being in fair or poor health (22% and 16%, respectively) than were the non-poor (7%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Fair or Poor Health by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

Due to health conditions, about one-third (33%) of the Wisconsin adult household population in 2003 (an estimated 1.3 million people) had some level of difficulty doing one or more of five physical activities: walk three city blocks; walk up 10 steps without resting; stand or be on their feet about two hours; stoop, bend, or kneel; and/or reach up over their head. Twelve percent (an estimated 481,000 people) were unable, or found it very difficult, to do at least one of the five activities (Table 2 and Table 3, next page). Those more likely to have some difficulty doing at least one of the five activities were people age 65 and over, blacks, those with low incomes, and those with less education (Table 4, page 9).

Table 2. Adults Reported to Have Difficulty Doing at Least One of Five Physical Activities Due to a Health Problem, by Age, Wisconsin 2003

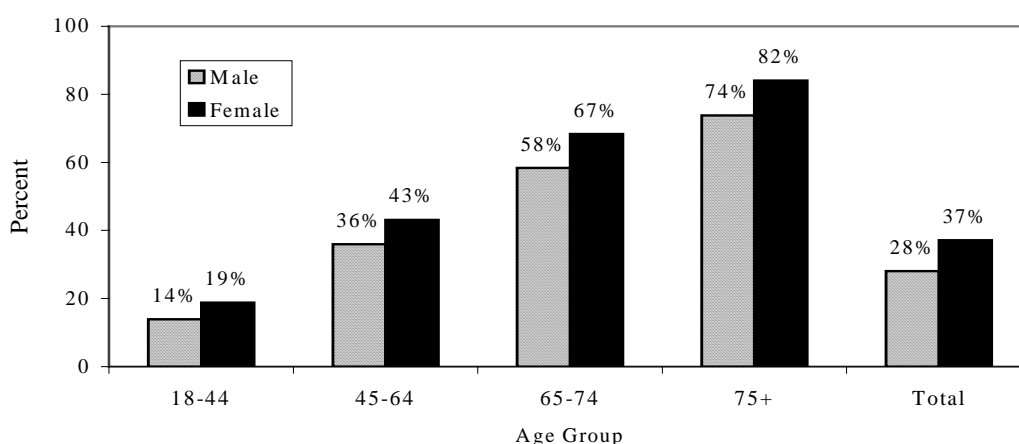
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	3%	(1%)	72,000	(16,000)	13%	(1%)	267,000	(29,000)
45-64	13	(2)	159,000	(20,000)	26	(2)	331,000	(27,000)
65-74	27	(4)	106,000	(17,000)	36	(5)	145,000	(19,000)
75+	50	(5)	144,000	(16,000)	29	(5)	83,000	(14,000)
Total (ages 18+)	12	(1)	481,000	(37,000)	21	(1)	830,000	(47,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

In all age groups, the percentage of females having some difficulty doing at least one of five physical activities was greater than the percentage of males (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Adults Reported to Have Difficulty Doing at Least One of Five Physical Activities, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

Table 3. Adults with Difficulty Performing Physical Activities, by Age, Wisconsin 2003

Walk About Three City Blocks								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	30,000	(10,000)	4%	(1%)	88,000	(17,000)
45-64	7	(1%)	91,000	(16,000)	11	(2)	138,000	(19,000)
65-74	16	(4)	63,000	(14,000)	18	(4)	73,000	(15,000)
75+	35	(5)	100,000	(15,000)	22	(4)	62,000	(13,000)
Total (ages 18+)	7	(1)	285,000	(30,000)	9	(1)	363,000	(33,000)
Walk Up 10 Steps Without Resting								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	18,000	(8,000)	2%	(1%)	44,000	(12,000)
45-64	4	(1%)	47,000	(12,000)	7	(1)	90,000	(16,000)
65-74	7	(2)	28,000	(10,000)	15	(3)	59,000	(14,000)
75+	17	(4)	49,000	(12,000)	26	(5)	73,000	(14,000)
Total (ages 18+)	4	(1)	143,000	(21,000)	7	(1)	268,000	(29,000)
Stand or Be on Feet About Two Hours								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	36,000	(11,000)	7%	(1%)	136,000	(21,000)
45-64	8	(1)	95,000	(16,000)	15	(2)	188,000	(22,000)
65-74	16	(4)	66,000	(14,000)	20	(4)	81,000	(15,000)
75+	36	(5)	103,000	(15,000)	28	(5)	80,000	(14,000)
Total (ages 18+)	8	(1)	301,000	(30,000)	12	(1)	486,000	(38,000)
Stoop, Bend, or Kneel								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	40,000	(12,000)	9%	(1%)	177,000	(24,000)
45-64	9	(1)	112,000	(17,000)	22	(2)	272,000	(25,000)
65-74	16	(4)	64,000	(14,000)	33	(5)	133,000	(18,000)
75+	31	(5)	89,000	(15,000)	31	(5)	90,000	(15,000)
Total (ages 18+)	8	(1)	306,000	(31,000)	17	(1)	674,000	(43,000)
Reach Up Over Head								
Age Group	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	--	(--)	10,000	(6,000)	2%	(1%)	43,000	(12,000)
45-64	2%	(1%)	27,000	(9,000)	6	(1)	77,000	(14,000)
65-74	3	(2)	13,000	(7,000)	12	(3)	49,000	(13,000)
75+	12	(4)	36,000	(10,000)	20	(4)	58,000	(13,000)
Total (ages 18+)	2	(--)	85,000	(17,000)	6	(1)	227,000	(27,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were obtained by asking respondents about the degree of difficulty that adult household members had doing the five physical activities because of a physical, mental or emotional health problem. Five separate questions were asked: *“By yourself and without any special equipment, how difficult is it for you to: walk a quarter of a mile, or about three city blocks; walk up 10 steps without resting; stand or be on your feet for about two hours; stoop, bend, or kneel; and/ or reach up over your head? Would you say: not difficult, somewhat difficult, very difficult, or are you unable to do this at all?”*

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

Table 4. Health-Related Limitations Among Adults, Wisconsin 2003

	Unable or Very Difficult to Do One or More Physical Activities *		Kept from Working at Job or Home or Going to School		Has Trouble with Eating, Dressing, Bathing, Using Toilet	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total (Ages 18+)	12%	(1%)	6%	(1%)	2%	(--)
Age Groups						
18-44	3	(1)	3	(1)	1	(--)
45-64	13	(2)	8	(1)	2	(1)
65-74	27	(4)	11	(3)	3	(2)
75+	50	(5)	17	(4)	10	(3)
18-64	7	(1)	5	(1)	1	(--)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male (Ages 18+)	9	(1)	6	(1)	2	(1)
18-44	3	(1)	3	(1)	1	(1)
45-64	10	(2)	7	(2)	2	(1)
65-74	23	(6)	12	(4)	4	(3)
75+	43	(8)	13	(6)	7	(4)
Female (Ages 18+)	15	(1)	7	(1)	2	(1)
18-44	4	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)
45-64	16	(2)	8	(2)	2	(1)
65-74	29	(6)	11	(4)	2	(2)
75+	55	(7)	19	(6)	12	(5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	12	(1)	6	(1)	2	(--)
Black, non-Hispanic	18	(5)	15	(4)	5	(3)
Hispanic	13	(6)	10	(5)	5	(4)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	12	(2)	8	(2)	3	(1)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	11	(1)	6	(1)	2	(1)
Nonmetropolitan	13	(2)	7	(1)	2	(1)
Poverty Status						
Poor	28	(5)	20	(4)	6	(2)
Near-poor	20	(3)	12	(2)	5	(1)
Not poor	8	(1)	4	(1)	1	(--)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	27	(5)	16	(4)	7	(3)
High school graduate	14	(2)	7	(1)	2	(1)
Education beyond high school	8	(1)	5	(1)	1	(--)
Employment – Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	4	(1)	2	(--)	1	(--)
Employed part-time	6	(2)	5	(2)	1	(1)
Insurance Coverage Over Past Year						
Covered all year	13	(1)	6	(1)	2	(--)
Covered part of year	7	(3)	6	(3)	2	(2)
Uninsured all year	8	(4)	8	(4)	--	(1)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health,
Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

* Walking one block; climbing stairs; bending, lifting, or kneeling; standing two hours; and reaching over head.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

At any given time in 2003, an estimated 6 percent of adults in Wisconsin households (257,000 people) were reported to be kept from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school because of a health problem (Table 5). This estimate may include both people permanently unable to engage in these activities and those with temporary disabilities.

Two percent of adults in Wisconsin households (86,000 people) had trouble with eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a health problem (Table 5).

Table 5. Adults with Selected Health-Related Limitations, by Age, Wisconsin 2003

Age Group	Kept from Working at Job or at Home or Going to School				Had Trouble Eating, Dressing, Bathing, or Using Toilet			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	3%	(1%)	67,000	(15,000)	1%	(--)	21,000	(8,000)
45-64	8	(1)	95,000	(16,000)	2	(1)	24,000	(8,000)
65-74	11	(3)	46,000	(12,000)	3	(2)	12,000	(7,000)
75+	17	(4)	49,000	(12,000)	10	(3)	29,000	(9,000)
Total (age 18+)	6	(1)	257,000	(28,000)	2	(--)	86,000	(17,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

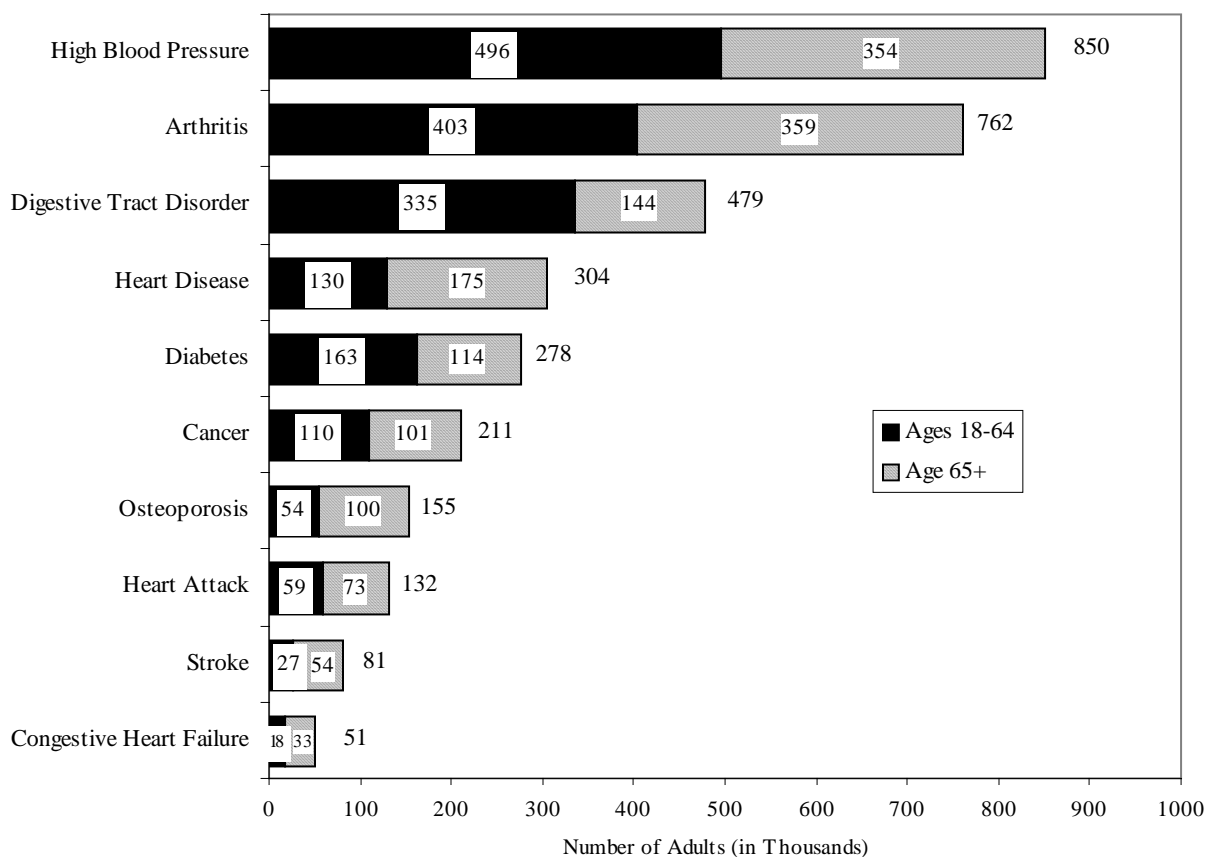
Respondents were asked about limitations restricting the ability of adult household members to work or attend school: *“Does the physical or mental health of any of the adults in your household keep them from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school?”*

Respondents were also asked about limitations with activities of daily living: *“Do any of the adults in your household have trouble eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a physical or mental health problem?”* This question is used to measure disability.

Chronic Conditions Among Adults

In 2003, 1.7 million adults living in Wisconsin households were reported to have one or more of 10 chronic conditions (see Figure 5). Approximately 21 percent of adults (850,000 people) had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, and 19 percent (762,000 people) had been told by a doctor that they have arthritis (Figure 5 and Tables 6 and 7, pages 12-13). Among 18-44-year-olds, 19 percent had at least one of these 10 conditions, compared to 56 percent of those aged 45-64, 84 percent of 65-74-year-olds, and 90 percent of those aged 75 and over. As with all other Family Health Survey results, these estimates do not include persons living in nursing homes and other institutional settings.

Figure 5. Estimated Number of Adults (in Households) Ever Diagnosed with Various Chronic Conditions, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

To obtain data on the prevalence of diagnosed heart disease, cancer, diabetes, stroke, high blood pressure, heart attack, congestive heart failure, arthritis, osteoporosis, and digestive tract disorder, respondents were asked: “*Has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have (each of these 10 chronic diseases or conditions)?*” The population estimates in Figure 5 are underestimates of actual prevalence, since they do not include cases not yet diagnosed.

Chronic Conditions Among Adults

Table 6. Chronic Conditions Ever Diagnosed Among Adults, by Age, Wisconsin 2003

Arthritis								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	4%	(1%)	43,000	(12,000)	6%	(1%)	59,000	(14,000)
45-64	19	(3)	120,000	(17,000)	29	(3)	182,000	(19,000)
65-74	42	(7)	74,000	(12,000)	54	(7)	120,000	(15,000)
75+	49	(9)	54,000	(9,000)	62	(7)	110,000	(12,000)
Total (ages 18+)	15	(1)	290,000	(29,000)	23	(2)	473,000	(34,000)
Cancer								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	7,000	(5,000)	2%	(1%)	19,000	(8,000)
45-64	5	(2%)	31,000	(9,000)	9	(2)	54,000	(12,000)
65-74	11	(4)	20,000	(8,000)	12	(4)	26,000	(10,000)
75+	22	(7)	24,000	(8,000)	18	(5)	31,000	(9,000)
Total (ages 18+)	4	(1)	82,000	(16,000)	6	(1)	129,000	(20,000)
Diabetes								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	26,000	(10,000)	2%	(1%)	25,000	(9,000)
45-64	10	(2)	60,000	(13,000)	8	(2)	52,000	(12,000)
65-74	18	(5)	31,000	(9,000)	18	(5)	39,000	(11,000)
75+	14	(6)	15,000	(7,000)	16	(5)	28,000	(9,000)
Total (ages 18+)	7	(1)	133,000	(21,000)	7	(1)	145,000	(21,000)
Digestive Tract Disorder								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	6%	(1%)	60,000	(15,000)	9%	(2%)	88,000	(16,000)
45-64	13	(2)	81,000	(15,000)	17	(2)	106,000	(16,000)
65-74	15	(5)	27,000	(9,000)	24	(6)	53,000	(13,000)
75+	20	(7)	22,000	(8,000)	23	(6)	40,000	(10,000)
Total (ages 18+)	10	(1)	190,000	(24,000)	14	(1)	289,000	(28,000)
Osteoporosis								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	--	(--)	2,000	(3,000)	1%	(--)	6,000	(4,000)
45-64	1%	(1%)	6,000	(4,000)	6	(2%)	41,000	(10,000)
65-74	1	(1)	2,000	(3,000)	19	(5)	42,000	(12,000)
75+	8	(5)	8,000	(5,000)	27	(6)	48,000	(11,000)
Total (ages 18+)	1	(--)	19,000	(8,000)	7	(1)	136,000	(20,000)
Any of These Five Conditions								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	11%	(2%)	112,000	(19,000)	16%	(2%)	167,000	(22,000)
45-64	37	(3)	228,000	(21,000)	47	(3)	295,000	(21,000)
65-74	62	(7)	110,000	(12,000)	72	(6)	160,000	(14,000)
75+	71	(8)	79,000	(9,000)	83	(5)	147,000	(9,000)
Total (ages 18+)	27	(2)	530,000	(36,000)	38	(2)	771,000	(39,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Table 7. Cardiovascular Conditions Ever Diagnosed Among Adults, by Age, Wisconsin 2003

Congestive Heart Failure								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	--	(--)	1,000	(2,000)	--	(--)	2,000	(3,000)
45-64	1%	(1%)	6,000	(4,000)	1%	(1%)	9,000	(5,000)
65-74	4	(3)	6,000	(5,000)	2	(2)	5,000	(4,000)
75+	10	(5)	11,000	(6,000)	6	(3)	11,000	(6,000)
Total (ages 18+)	1	(--)	25,000	(9,000)	1	(--)	26,000	(9,000)
Heart Attack								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	6,000	(5,000)	--	(--)	3,000	(3,000)
45-64	6	(2%)	35,000	(10,000)	2%	(1%)	15,000	(6,000)
65-74	13	(5)	23,000	(8,000)	6	(3)	14,000	(7,000)
75+	20	(7)	22,000	(8,000)	8	(4)	15,000	(7,000)
Total (ages 18+)	4	(1)	86,000	(17,000)	2	(1)	47,000	(12,000)
Heart Disease								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(1%)	12,000	(7,000)	1%	(1%)	11,000	(6,000)
45-64	11	(2)	70,000	(14,000)	6	(2)	37,000	(10,000)
65-74	22	(6)	39,000	(10,000)	21	(5)	46,000	(12,000)
75+	39	(8)	43,000	(9,000)	26	(6)	46,000	(11,000)
Total (ages 18+)	8	(1)	164,000	(23,000)	7	(1)	140,000	(21,000)
High Blood Pressure								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	8%	(2%)	80,000	(17,000)	6%	(1%)	66,000	(14,000)
45-64	30	(3)	190,000	(20,000)	25	(3)	160,000	(18,000)
65-74	43	(7)	76,000	(12,000)	51	(7)	114,000	(15,000)
75+	55	(9)	61,000	(9,000)	58	(7)	103,000	(12,000)
Total (ages 18+)	21	(2)	407,000	(33,000)	22	(2)	443,000	(33,000)
Stroke								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	--	(--)	1,000	(2,000)	--	(--)	2,000	(3,000)
45-64	2%	(1%)	13,000	(6,000)	2%	(1%)	12,000	(6,000)
65-74	5	(3)	8,000	(5,000)	5	(3)	10,000	(6,000)
75+	14	(6)	16,000	(7,000)	11	(5)	20,000	(8,000)
Total (ages 18+)	2	(1)	37,000	(11,000)	2	(1)	44,000	(12,000)
Any of These Five Cardiovascular Conditions								
Age Group	Male				Female			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	8%	(2%)	89,000	(17,000)	7%	(2%)	76,000	(15,000)
45-64	35	(3)	221,000	(21,000)	29	(3)	183,000	(19,000)
65-74	55	(7)	96,000	(12,000)	62	(7)	137,000	(15,000)
75+	71	(8)	79,000	(9,000)	70	(6)	124,000	(11,000)
Total (ages 18+)	25	(2)	485,000	(35,000)	25	(2)	520,000	(35,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Adults with Chronic Conditions and Physical Activity Limitations

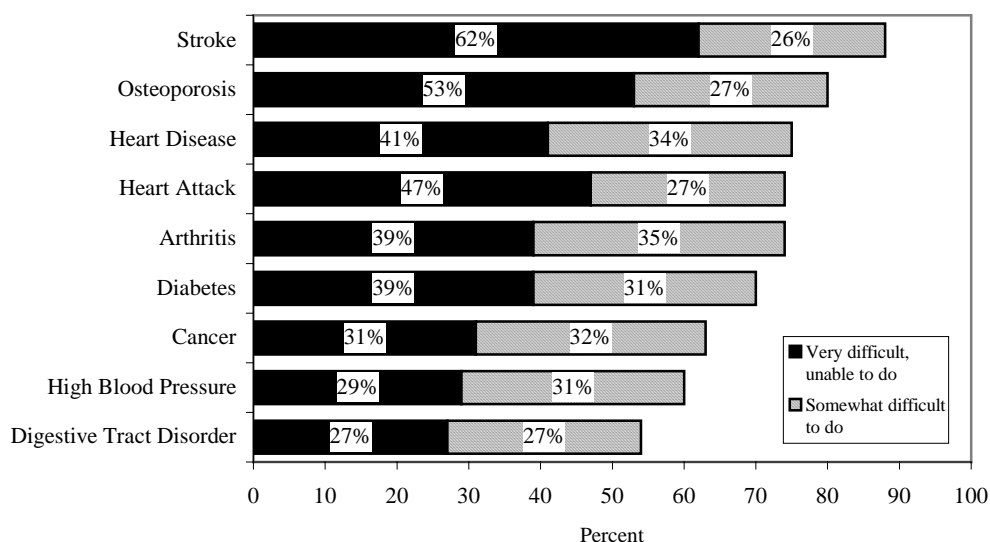
A majority of those with a chronic condition also had some health-related limitation in performing at least one of five physical activities. (See Table 3, page 8, for a list of the five activities.) For example, about 9 of every 10 Wisconsin household adults who had had a stroke (88%) and 8 of every 10 of those with osteoporosis (80%) were limited in performing at least one of the five physical activities (Table 8 and Figure 6).

Table 8. Adults with a Chronic Condition and at Least One of Five Physical Activity Limitations, Wisconsin 2003

Chronic Condition	One or More Physical Activity Limitations							
	Unable or Very Difficult to Do				Somewhat Difficult to Do			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Stroke	62%	(10%)	51,000	(8,000)	26%	(9%)	21,000	(7,000)
Osteoporosis	53	(7)	82,000	(11,000)	27	(7)	42,000	(10,000)
Heart Disease	41	(5)	124,000	(16,000)	34	(5)	102,000	(15,000)
Heart Attack	47	(8)	62,000	(10,000)	27	(7)	35,000	(9,000)
Arthritis	39	(3)	299,000	(25,000)	35	(3)	270,000	(24,000)
Diabetes	39	(5)	108,000	(14,000)	31	(5)	86,000	(14,000)
Cancer	31	(6)	66,000	(12,000)	32	(6)	67,000	(12,000)
High Blood Pressure	29	(3)	247,000	(24,000)	31	(3)	266,000	(24,000)
Digestive Tract Disorder	27	(4)	129,000	(18,000)	27	(4)	131,000	(18,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Figure 6. Adults with Chronic Conditions and at Least One of Five Physical Activity Limitations, Wisconsin 2003



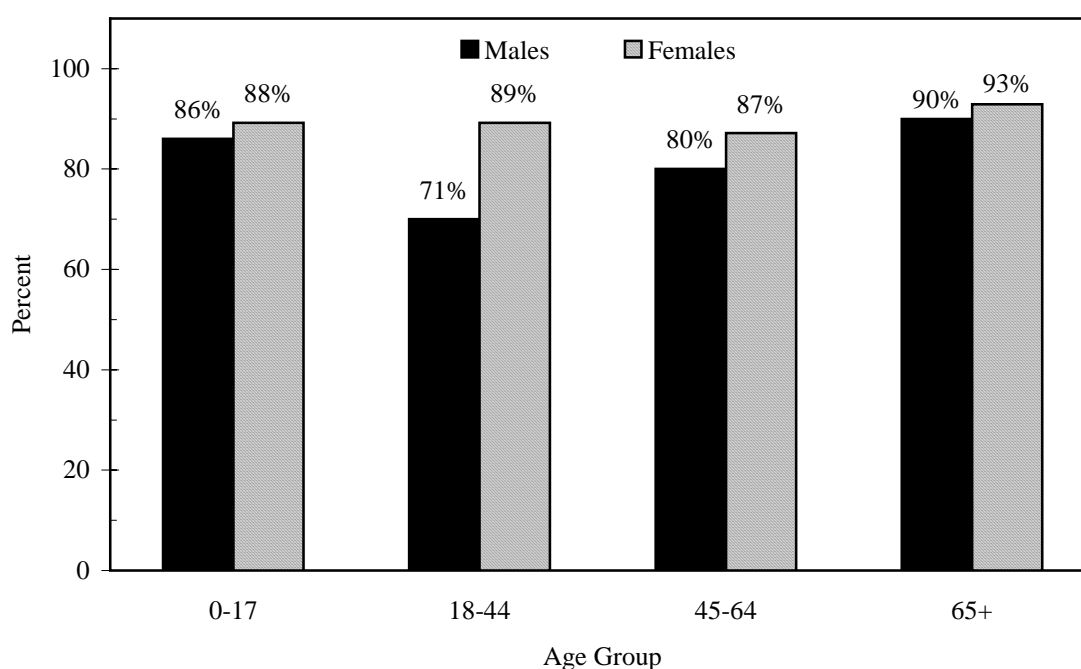
Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Use of Health Services

Doctor Visits

Based on 2003 survey results, 84 percent of Wisconsin residents received care from a doctor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant at least once during the past year (the 12 months preceding the survey interview). Among adults aged 18-64, women were more likely than men to have received care in the past year (Figure 7 and Table 9, page 17). This was especially true for women of childbearing age (18-44). Among adults age 65 and over, however, there was no significant difference by sex for this measure.

Figure 7. Received Care From a Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2003

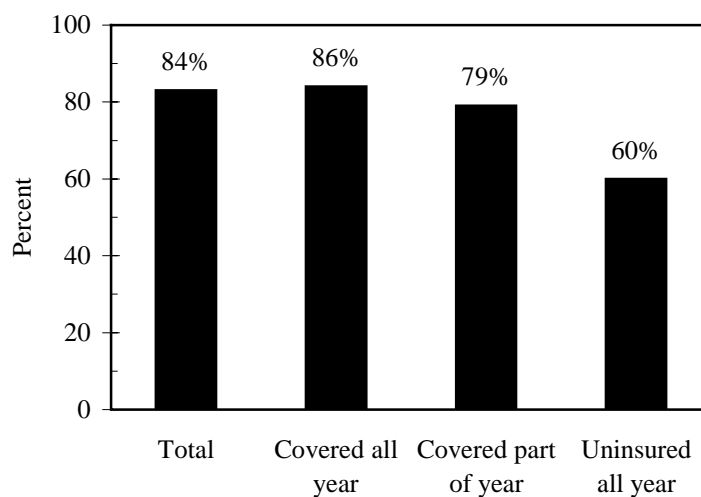


Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were derived from the question: “*How long has it been since you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant?*” This includes a doctor visit for any reason: a checkup, injury, emergency room visit, etc.

People who were uninsured for the entire past year were less likely to have received care than were those with health insurance all or part of the past year (Figure 8).

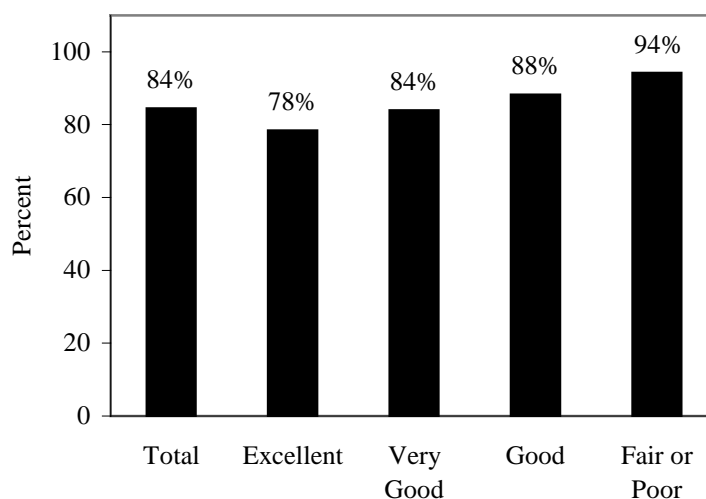
Figure 8. Received Care From a Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, by Insurance Coverage During Year, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

People reported to be in fair or poor health were the most likely to have seen a doctor in the past 12 months (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Received Care From a Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, by Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 9. Received Care from a Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant in Past Year, Wisconsin 2003

	Received Medical Care in Past Year*				Received Medical Care 3 or More Times in Past Year*	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	84%	(1%)	4,454,000	(48,000)	41%	(1%)
Age Groups						
0-17	87	(2)	1,133,000	(20,000)	37	(2)
18-44	80	(2)	1,643,000	(34,000)	36	(2)
45-64	83	(2)	1,045,000	(22,000)	44	(2)
65+	92	(2)	631,000	(14,000)	57	(4)
18-64	81	(1)	2,689,000	(41,000)	39	(2)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	79	(1)	2,070,000	(38,000)	36	(2)
0-17	86	(2)	573,000	(15,000)	39	(3)
18-44	71	(3)	738,000	(28,000)	27	(3)
45-64	80	(3)	498,000	(17,000)	38	(3)
65+	90	(3)	260,000	(9,000)	58	(5)
Female	89	(1)	2,384,000	(29,000)	46	(2)
0-17	88	(2)	560,000	(14,000)	35	(3)
18-44	89	(2)	905,000	(18,000)	46	(3)
45-64	87	(2)	547,000	(14,000)	50	(3)
65+	93	(3)	372,000	(10,000)	57	(5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	84	(1)	3,939,000	(45,000)	41	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	93	(2)	145,000	(4,000)	53	(5)
Hispanic	74	(6)	146,000	(12,000)	45	(7)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	83	(2)	453,000	(12,000)	44	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	85	(1)	2,832,000	(38,000)	41	(2)
Nonmetropolitan	81	(2)	1,169,000	(27,000)	39	(2)
Poverty Status						
Poor	83	(3)	340,000	(13,000)	48	(4)
Near-poor	83	(2)	739,000	(20,000)	43	(3)
Not poor	85	(1)	3,159,000	(40,000)	40	(1)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	80	(4)	264,000	(14,000)	44	(5)
High school graduate	82	(2)	1,171,000	(26,000)	42	(2)
Education beyond high school	84	(1)	1,861,000	(31,000)	42	(2)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with employed adult(s)	88	(2)	1,092,000	(20,000)	37	(2)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	80	(2)	1,847,000	(35,000)	36	(2)
Employed part-time	85	(3)	311,000	(12,000)	44	(5)
Insurance During Past Year						
Covered all year	86	(1)	4,093,000	(43,000)	42	(1)
Covered part of year	79	(4)	224,000	(12,000)	40	(5)
Uninsured all year	60	(6)	126,000	(13,000)	25	(5)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

* Received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant.

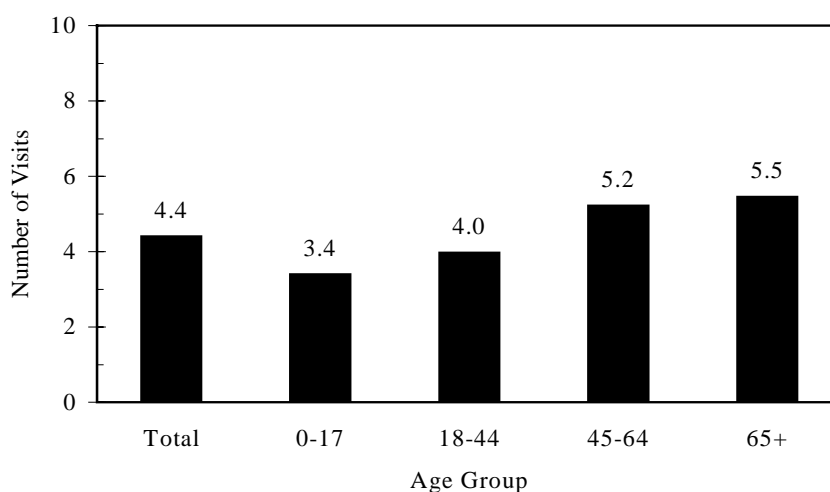
Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies).

See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Forty-one percent of the Wisconsin household population received care from a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant three or more times during the past year. Adults aged 65 and older were more likely to report three or more visits (57%) than those in younger age groups (see Table 9, preceding page).

Older adults also had the highest average number of visits (5.5) among all adults who saw a doctor, nurse practitioner or physician assistant in the past year (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Average Number of Visits in Past Year Among Those Who Received Care From a Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician Assistant, by Age, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

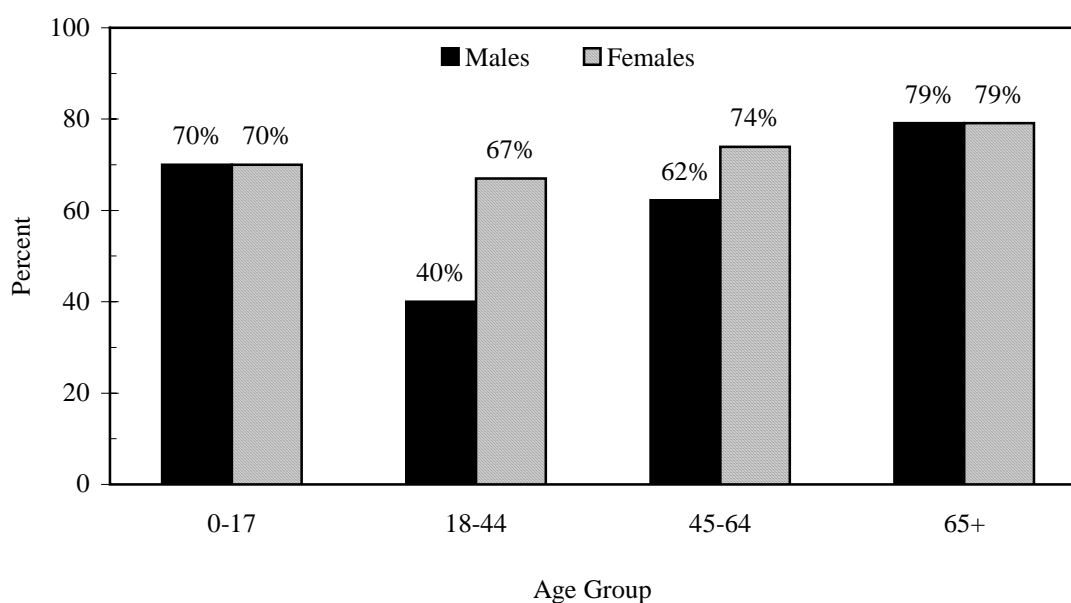
Data were obtained by asking respondents: *“How many times in the past 12 months have you received medical care from a medical doctor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant?”*

Physical Examinations

Based on 2003 survey results, almost two-thirds (64%) of Wisconsin residents had a general physical examination during the past year (the 12 months preceding the survey interview) (Table 10, page 21). Overall, 71 percent of females and 57 percent of males had a physical exam in the past year. Men aged 18-44 were the least likely to have had a physical exam (40%) (Figure 11).

Survey data also indicate that blacks were more likely than whites and Hispanics to have had a general physical exam in the past year. Those with no health insurance coverage for the entire year were less likely to have had a general physical exam (36%) than those who had coverage part of the year (53%) and those who had insurance coverage all year (66%) (Table 10).

Figure 11. General Physical Examination in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2003



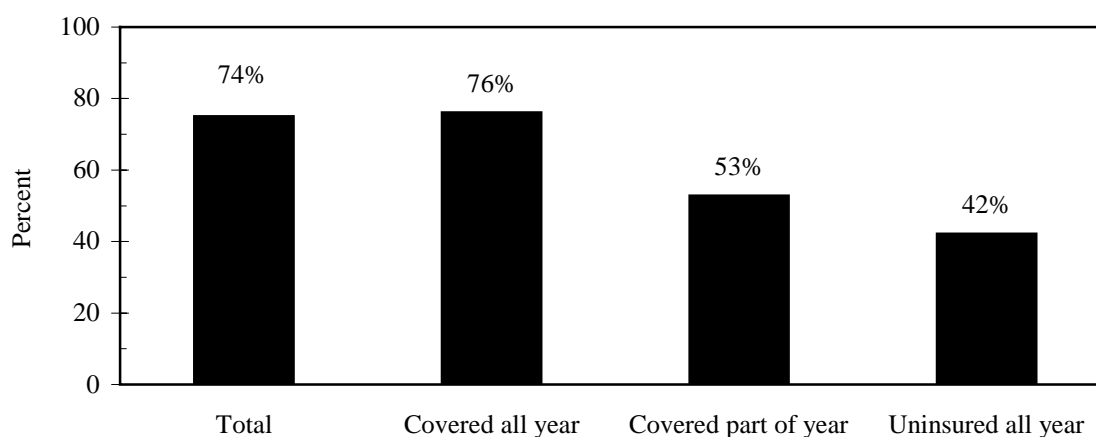
Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Data were obtained by asking: “Many adults and children get a general physical examination or checkup once in a while. About how long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine physical exam?”

Dental Visits

Overall, 74 percent of Wisconsin residents one year of age and older were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year (Table 10, next page, and Figure 12). This proportion varied widely with health insurance coverage: 76 percent of those with coverage for the entire past year saw a dentist, compared with 42 percent of those uninsured all year. The proportion also varied with poverty status: 57 percent of the poor, 61 percent of the near-poor, and 79 percent of the non-poor were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year (Table 10).

**Figure 12. Saw Dentist in Past Year (Age One Year and Older),
By Insurance Coverage During Year, Wisconsin 2003**



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked for each household member age one and older: “*How long ago did you last visit the dentist or other dental health care provider?*” If respondents inquired, they were told to include any kind of dental health care provider, such as an endodontist, periodontist, or orthodontist.

The National Center for Health Statistics² estimates that in 2002, 64 percent of the U.S. household population age two and over visited a dentist in the past year. That year in the United States, 74 percent of children aged 2-17, 63 percent of adults aged 18-64, and 55 percent of people aged 65 and over saw a dentist.

² National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2004*, Hyattsville, Maryland: 2004.

Table 10. General Physical Examinations and Dental Visits in Past Year, Wisconsin 2003

	General Physical Exam in Past Year*				Dental Visit in Past Year**	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	64%	(1%)	3,408,000	(62,000)	74%	(1%)
Age Groups						
0-17	70	(2)	907,000	(28,000)	77	(2)
18-44	53	(2)	1,102,000	(43,000)	72	(2)
45-64	68	(2)	851,000	(28,000)	78	(2)
65+	79	(3)	544,000	(20,000)	65	(3)
18-64	59	(1)	1,956,000	(51,000)	74	(1)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	57	(2)	1,501,000	(46,000)	72	(2)
0-17	70	(3)	466,000	(20,000)	75	(3)
18-44	40	(3)	417,000	(31,000)	69	(3)
45-64	62	(3)	389,000	(21,000)	75	(3)
65+	79	(4)	228,000	(13,000)	66	(5)
Female	71	(2)	1,907,000	(41,000)	76	(1)
0-17	70	(3)	442,000	(19,000)	79	(3)
18-44	67	(3)	685,000	(27,000)	75	(2)
45-64	74	(3)	462,000	(18,000)	81	(3)
65+	79	(4)	316,000	(16,000)	64	(5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	64	(1)	2,993,000	(60,000)	75	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	83	(4)	130,000	(5,000)	65	(5)
Hispanic	57	(7)	113,000	(14,000)	64	(7)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	64	(3)	348,000	(16,000)	69	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	64	(2)	2,118,000	(52,000)	76	(1)
Nonmetropolitan	65	(2)	942,000	(32,000)	71	(2)
Poverty Status						
Poor	66	(4)	271,000	(16,000)	57	(4)
Near-poor	64	(3)	576,000	(25,000)	61	(3)
Not poor	64	(1)	2,396,000	(53,000)	79	(1)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	60	(5)	197,000	(17,000)	53	(5)
High school graduate	63	(2)	894,000	(33,000)	68	(2)
Education beyond high school	63	(2)	1,393,000	(41,000)	79	(2)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with employed adult(s)	70	(2)	869,000	(28,000)	76	(2)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	57	(2)	1,314,000	(43,000)	75	(2)
Employed part-time	61	(5)	223,000	(17,000)	77	(4)
Insurance During Past Year						
Covered all year	66	(1)	3,174,000	(58,000)	76	(1)
Covered part of year	53	(5)	150,000	(15,000)	53	(5)
Uninsured all year	36	(6)	77,000	(12,000)	42	(6)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

* Two percent did not answer this survey question.

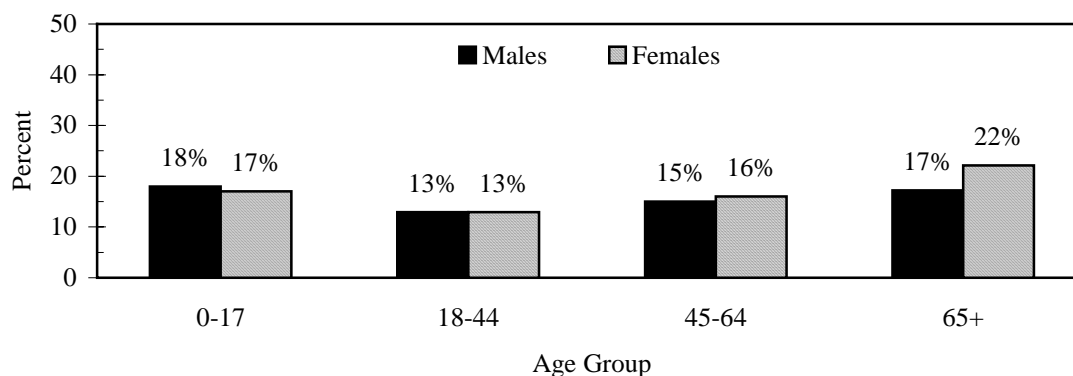
** Age one and older.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Emergency Room Treatment

An estimated 16 percent of Wisconsin household residents (832,000 people) were treated in an emergency room (ER) during the past year (see Table 11, page 23). Those with significantly higher rates of ER use included those age 65 and over, those with less than a high school education, those with low incomes, blacks, and those who live in the city of Milwaukee (Figure 13 and Table 11).

Figure 13. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked: *“In the past 12 months, who in your household has been treated at a hospital emergency room?”* *“About how many times in the past 12 months has (name) been treated in an emergency room?”*

The National Center for Health Statistics³ estimates that in 2002, 22 percent of children ages 0-17 and 21 percent of adults living in U.S. households visited an emergency room in the past 12 months.

³ National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2004*.

Table 11. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, Wisconsin 2003

	Treated in ER in Past Year				Treated in ER 3+ Times in Past Year	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	16%	(1%)	832,000	(47,000)	2%	(--)
Age Groups						
0-17	17	(2)	226,000	(23,000)	2	(1)
18-44	13	(1)	277,000	(29,000)	2	(1)
45-64	15	(2)	193,000	(22,000)	2	(1)
65+	20	(3)	136,000	(20,000)	2	(1)
18-64	14	(1)	470,000	(36,000)	2	(--)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	15	(1)	396,000	(33,000)	2	(--)
0-17	18	(3)	117,000	(17,000)	2	(1)
18-44	13	(2)	140,000	(21,000)	1	(1)
45-64	15	(2)	91,000	(15,000)	2	(1)
65+	17	(4)	48,000	(12,000)	2	(1)
Female	16	(1)	437,000	(34,000)	2	(--)
0-17	17	(3)	109,000	(16,000)	2	(1)
18-44	13	(2)	137,000	(20,000)	2	(1)
45-64	16	(2)	102,000	(15,000)	2	(1)
65+	22	(4)	88,000	(16,000)	2	(2)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	15	(1)	697,000	(44,000)	1	(--)
Black, non-Hispanic	26	(4)	40,000	(6,000)	8	(2)
Hispanic	17	(5)	34,000	(10,000)	3	(3)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	20	(2)	107,000	(13,000)	3	(1)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	15	(1)	501,000	(39,000)	2	(--)
Nonmetropolitan	16	(2)	225,000	(25,000)	2	(1)
Poverty Status						
Poor	23	(4)	96,000	(14,000)	6	(2)
Near-poor	20	(2)	179,000	(21,000)	2	(1)
Not poor	14	(1)	522,000	(38,000)	1	(--)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	23	(4)	75,000	(14,000)	5	(2)
High school graduate	16	(2)	223,000	(25,000)	2	(1)
Education beyond high school	14	(1)	303,000	(29,000)	1	(--)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with employed adult(s)	17	(2)	217,000	(23,000)	2	(1)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	13	(1)	303,000	(30,000)	1	(--)
Employed part-time	15	(3)	55,000	(12,000)	2	(1)
Insurance During Past Year						
Covered all year	16	(1)	746,000	(45,000)	2	(--)
Covered part of year	19	(4)	55,000	(12,000)	2	(2)
Uninsured all year	14	(4)	31,000	(9,000)	1	(1)

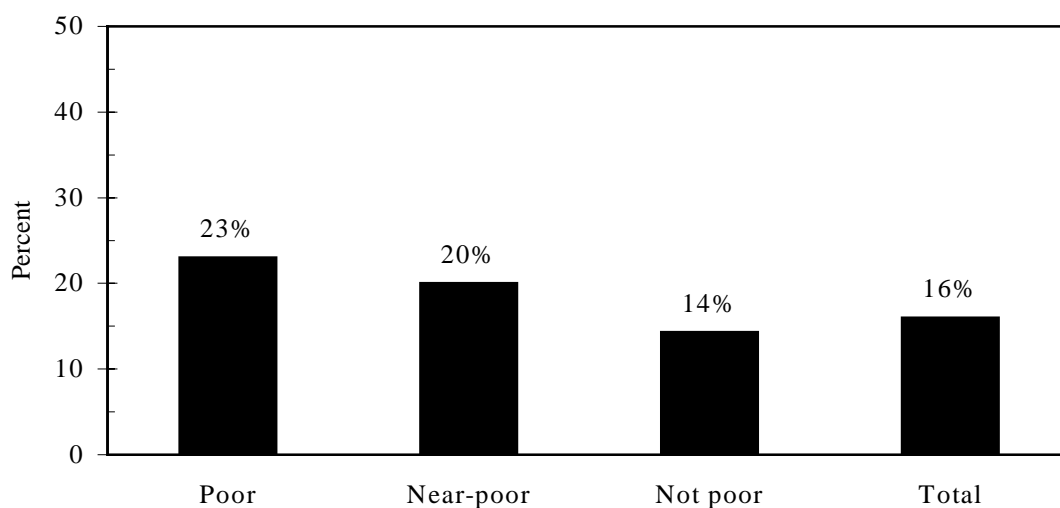
Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

As previously noted, emergency room treatment during the past year was more common among the poor and the near-poor than among those who were not poor. Nearly one in four poor and one in five near-poor residents were treated in emergency rooms, compared to one in seven who were not poor (Figure 14).

**Figure 14. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year,
by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2003**



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: See Technical Notes (Table 17, page 36) for guidelines used to determine poverty status.

Blacks were more likely than whites or Hispanics to have been treated in an emergency room during the year preceding the survey interview (see Table 11, previous page). Twenty-six percent of black residents had been to an emergency room during the past year, compared with 15 percent of white residents and 17 percent of Hispanic residents.

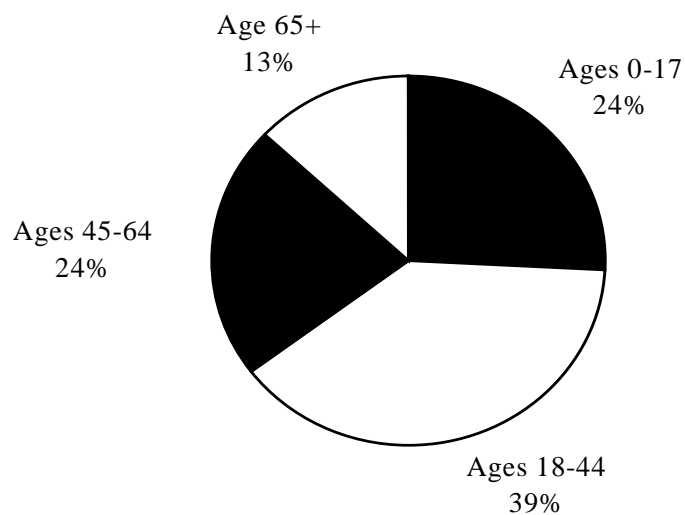
Household Population Characteristics

This section describes characteristics of the Wisconsin household population subgroups for which health statistics are presented in this report. All of the characteristics described here are estimates from the 2003 Family Health Survey weighted data. The Family Health Survey is considered to be representative of all persons who live in Wisconsin households. Survey results can be used to describe household residents, keeping in mind that survey estimates are going to differ from results of a complete count, such as a census.

According to 2003 Family Health Survey results, approximately 63 percent of the household population is in the age bracket generally considered to be “working age” (ages 18-64) (Figure 15). Another 13 percent are adults aged 65 and older, while 24 percent of the household population are children.

The household population consists of males and females in roughly equal proportions (49% and 51%, respectively) (not shown in a graphic).

Figure 15. Household Population by Age, Wisconsin 2003

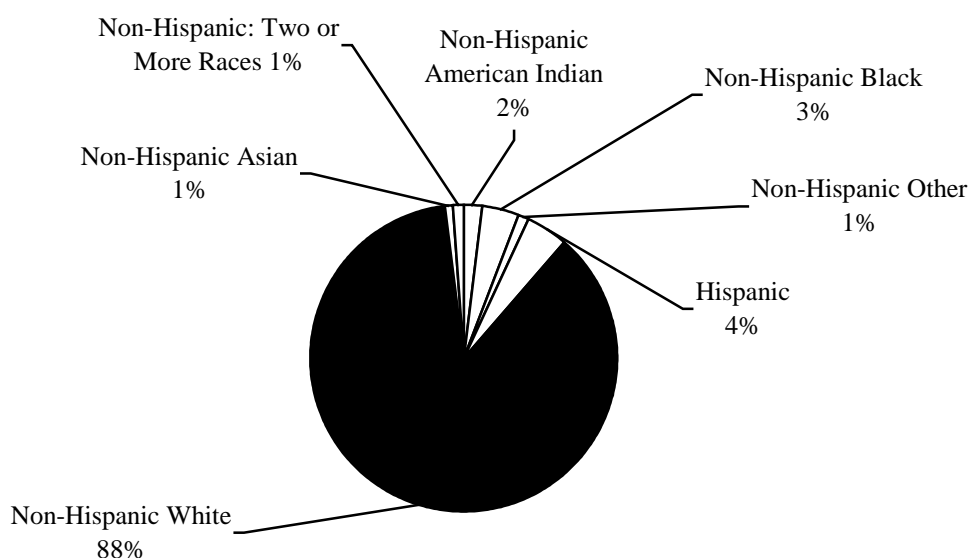


Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

The vast majority of the Wisconsin household population is non-Hispanic white (88%), according to estimates from the Family Health Survey. Four percent of the population is Hispanic or Latino and 3 percent is non-Hispanic black. Two percent of the population is non-Hispanic American Indian, 1 percent is composed of non-Hispanic members of two or more racial groups, and 1 percent is non-Hispanic Asian (Figure 16).

Among children (ages 0-17), 82 percent are non-Hispanic white, 6 percent are Hispanic or Latino, and 5 percent are non-Hispanic black. Two percent of children are non-Hispanic American Indian and 2 percent are non-Hispanic members of two or more racial groups. One percent of children are non-Hispanic Asian.

Figure 16. Household Population by Race and Ethnicity, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Race and ethnicity estimates are based on two survey questions. Respondents are first asked: “Are you Hispanic or Latino?” This is followed by: “Which one or more of the following is your race: American Indian, Asian, Black or African American, White, or something else?” These questions are then asked for each member of the household.

A map of Wisconsin showing its 9 counties shaded according to their metropolitan status. The legend indicates three categories: Nonmetropolitan (white), New Metropolitan (dark gray), and Other Metropolitan, excluding city of Milwaukee (medium gray). The City of Milwaukee is shown as a black dot in Milwaukee County.

Nonmetropolitan
(47 counties)

New Metropolitan
(5 counties)

**Other Metropolitan,
excluding city of
Milwaukee** (20 counties)

City of Milwaukee

27

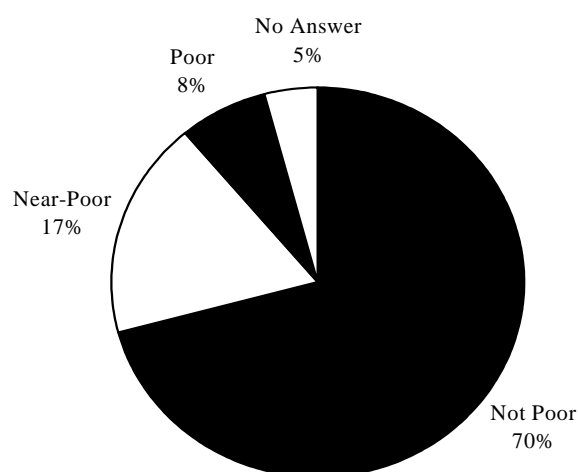
Household Population Characteristics

According to 2003 Family Health Survey results, 8 percent of Wisconsin's household population lived in a poor household in 2003 (Figure 18).

Eleven percent of Wisconsin children lived in households considered poor, and another 18 percent lived in households considered near-poor (Table 12).

Poverty status was determined by asking respondents about total household income from all sources in 2002 and the number of people living in the household. (See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.) Poverty status could not be determined for about 5 percent of household residents because some respondents refused to report total household income.

Figure 18. Household Population by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 12. Household Population by Poverty Status and Age, Wisconsin 2003

Age Group*	Poverty Status							
	Poor				Near-Poor		Not Poor	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
0-17	11%	(1%)	147,000	(19,000)	18%	(2%)	67%	(2%)
18-44	7	(1)	152,000	(22,000)	16	(2)	73	(2)
45-64	4	(1)	46,000	(11,000)	11	(2)	81	(2)
Total (all ages)	8	(1)	411,000	(35,000)	17	(1)	70	(1)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

* Poverty status could not be estimated for persons aged 65 and older because the household income questions were not answered for 15 percent of this age group.

An estimated 91 percent of all adults living in households (3,645,000 people) have completed high school or more education (Table 13, below, and Table 15, page 31).

The proportion of “working-age” adults (ages 18-64) who have completed high school or more education (93%) is larger than the proportion among adults aged 65 and older (81%).

Table 13. Adult Household Population by Educational Attainment and Age, Wisconsin 2003

Age Groups	Education Completed					
	Less Than High School		High School Graduate		More Than High School	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
18-44	7%	(1%)	32%	(2%)	59%	(2%)
45-64	4	(1)	37	(2)	58	(2)
65+	18	(3)	43	(4)	38	(4)
All Adults (18+)	8	(1)	36	(1)	55	(1)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.
The category “Less Than High School” includes all those who did not graduate from high school and do not have a G.E.D. (General Educational Development certificate).

In 2003, an estimated 63 percent of adults ages 18-64 (2,097,000 people) were employed full-time, 7 percent (216,000) were self-employed full-time, and 11 percent (366,000 people) were employed part-time, making a total of 81 percent who were employed. Men and women differ considerably in the proportion employed full- or part-time, with men more likely to be employed full-time (Table 14 and Figure 19, next page).

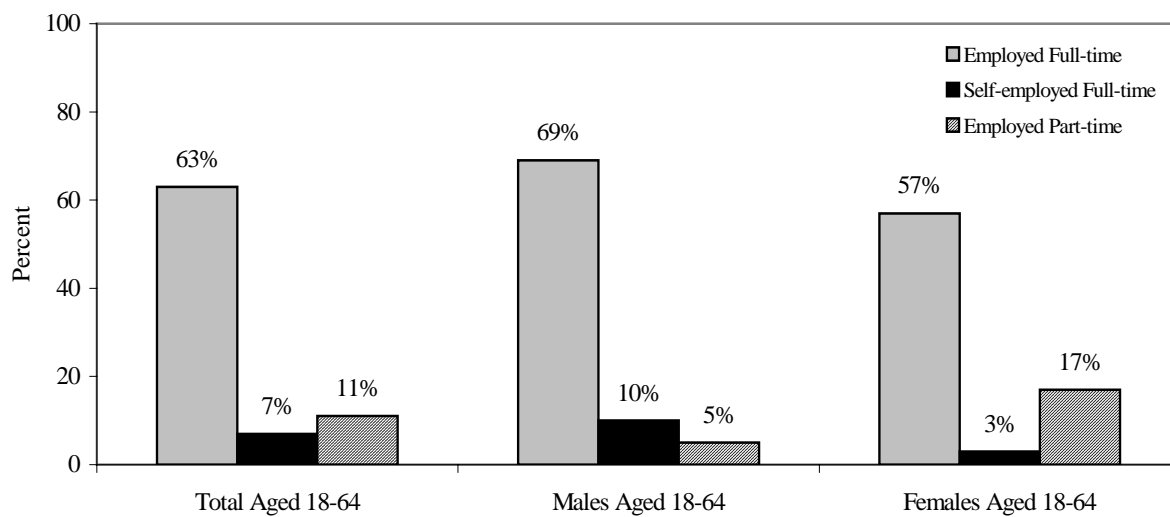
Table 14. Household Population Aged 18-64 by Employment Status and Sex, Wisconsin 2003

	Employment					
	Employed Full-time		Self-employed Full-time		Employed Part-time	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Males	69%	(2%)	10%	(1%)	5%	(1%)
Females	57	(2)	3	(1)	17	(2)
Total Aged 18-64	63	(2)	7	(1)	11	(1)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Figure 19. Household Population Aged 18-64 by Employment Status and Sex, Wisconsin 2003



Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 15. Characteristics of Wisconsin's Household Population, 2003

	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Total	100%		5,308,000	
Age Groups				
0-17	24	(1%)	1,300,000	(56,000)
18-44	39	(1)	2,063,000	(63,000)
45-64	24	(1)	1,253,000	(55,000)
65+	13	(1)	689,000	(44,000)
Sex and Age Groups				
Male				
0-17	25	(2)	665,000	(40,000)
18-44	40	(2)	1,045,000	(45,000)
45-64	24	(2)	624,000	(39,000)
65+	11	(1)	287,000	(29,000)
Female				
0-17	24	(1)	635,000	(39,000)
18-44	38	(2)	1,018,000	(44,000)
45-64	23	(1)	628,000	(39,000)
65+	15	(1)	401,000	(33,000)
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	88	(1)	4,670,000	(42,000)
Black, non-Hispanic	3	(--)	156,000	(22,000)
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	1	(--)	70,000	(15,000)
Hispanic	4	(--)	198,000	(25,000)
Residence				
City of Milwaukee	10	(1)	544,000	(39,000)
Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	63	(1)	3,323,000	(63,000)
Nonmetropolitan	27	(1)	1,440,000	(58,000)
Poverty Status				
Poor	8	(1)	411,000	(35,000)
Near-poor	17	(1)	894,000	(49,000)
Not poor	70	(1)	3,732,000	(59,000)
Educational Attainment				
Ages 18 and older				
Less than high school diploma	8	(1)	330,000	(32,000)
High school graduate	36	(1)	1,428,000	(55,000)
Education beyond high school	55	(1)	2,217,000	(57,000)
Employment				
Ages 0-17				
Live with employed adult(s)	96	(1)	1,248,000	(12,000)
Ages 18-64				
Employed full-time	63	(2)	2,097,000	(50,000)
Self-employed full-time	7	(1)	216,000	(26,000)
Employed part-time	11	(1)	366,000	(33,000)

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 37-38.

Technical Notes

Wisconsin Family Health Survey Design

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) is a telephone survey of Wisconsin households, designed to provide estimates of health care coverage, various health problems and use of health care services among people across the state.

The Family Health Survey sampling frame consists of all Wisconsin households with a working telephone. In 2003, the sample design for selecting telephone numbers for the survey divided the state into six sample strata, five of which were defined geographically by grouping all 72 counties into five areas. Telephone area code/prefix combinations from these five strata were randomly sampled at rates proportionate to the population size of each stratum. A sixth sample stratum consisted of telephone prefixes within the city of Milwaukee that had previously been found to include at least 20 percent black respondents. This stratum was also randomly sampled.

The University of Wisconsin Survey Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, the contracted survey laboratory, drew the samples and conducted all interviews for 2003. Trained interviewers called the sampled telephone numbers and conducted the survey using a computer-assisted telephone survey system (CASES). Each telephone number was called at least ten times before being designated unanswered. The final overall response rate was 60 percent.

The questions asked in the FHS were designed in the Wisconsin Bureau of Health Information and Policy. Interviews were conducted every month of 2003. The final FHS sample consisted of 2,437 household interviews, representing a total of 6,398 Wisconsin household residents. A total of 661 households were interviewed from January through March; 653 from April through June; 592 from July through September; and 531 from October through December. The demographic characteristics of the 2003 sample are displayed in Table 16 (next page), which presents the unweighted frequencies. The results in this table are not representative of the Wisconsin population because they have not been weighted to correct for disproportionate sampling rates.

The person in each household who knows the most about the health of all household members is selected to answer all survey questions during the telephone interview. This respondent answers survey questions for him/herself as well as for all other household members. Since each household member does not speak directly to the interviewer, survey answers are “reported” by the respondent. The reader will see the phrase “. . . was reported to be . . .” in this report. In places where this phrase is not used, the reader should keep in mind that all information here is reported by one respondent on behalf of all household members. In 2003, 71 percent of the respondents were women. Abbreviated versions of various survey questions appear with some of the tables in this report and in the Appendix. A copy of all questions asked in 2003 may be obtained from the Bureau of Health Information and Policy.

The data set for analysis of the 2003 Family Health Survey was constructed in the Bureau of Health Information and Policy, using the individual as the basic unit for analysis. Some missing data (i.e., respondent refused to answer or answered “don’t know”) on the age and sex variables were imputed, using interview transcripts and similar cases. About 9 percent of respondents did not report income (needed to calculate poverty status). Through imputation from other income information, the final proportion of households with missing information on poverty status was reduced to 5 percent (unweighted for households).

Table 16. Wisconsin Family Health Survey 2003 Sample

Total	6,398		
Age Groups		Residence	
0-17	1,750	City of Milwaukee	1,020
18-44	2,251	Other Metropolitan (excluding	
45-64	1,656	city of Milwaukee)	3,663
65+	736	Nonmetropolitan	1,715
Sex and Age Groups			
Male		Poverty Status	
0-17	882	Poor	556
18-44	1,075	Near-poor	1,125
45-64	791	Not poor	4,430
65+	332		
Female		Educational Attainment	
0-17	868	Ages 18 and older:	
18-44	1,176	Less than high school diploma	363
45-64	865	High school diploma	1,658
65+	404	More than high school	2,587
Ethnicity and Race		Employment	
Hispanic or Latino	197	Ages 0-17	
White, not Hispanic/Latino	5,383	Live with no employed adult(s)	85
Black or African American,		Live with employed adult(s)	1,665
not Hispanic/Latino	438		
American Indian or Alaska Native,		Ages 18-64	
not Hispanic/Latino	82	Employed full-time	2,418
Asian, not Hispanic/Latino	89	Self-employed full-time	259
Other, not Hispanic/Latino	81	Employed part-time	444
Two or more races, not			
Hispanic/Latino	99		

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

A weight was constructed for each person record in the data set, to adjust for the varying sampling rates, response rates by stratum and number of telephone numbers in each interviewed household. When these weights are applied to the data set, the results are considered to be representative of all Wisconsin household residents in 2003.

One additional component was included to construct the final weight: the total estimated household population in Wisconsin, tabulated for 40 separate subgroups. These subgroups were composed of the combinations of four age groups (0-17, 18-44, 45-64, 65+), by two sex groups, by five geographic regions. The sum total of the 40 subgroups is the estimated household population. The population used to weight this data set was 5,307,510, the total estimated household population for Wisconsin on July 1, 2002. This “post-stratification” weight component is applied to each data set record along with the weight described above.

These data set weights were used in computing each percentage and number of people presented in this report. This is the best available method to produce reliable results from the survey data. All references to “weighted” data in this report refer to data that have been adjusted by using these weights so they are representative of the Wisconsin household population.

Definitions of Variables Used in This Report

Age and Sex. These characteristics are reported by the respondent for each household member. Individual years of age are classified into four groups for analysis: ages 0 through 17, 18 through 44, 45 through 64, and 65 and older.

Ethnicity and Race. FHS respondents were first asked if anyone in the household was Hispanic or Latino. Then they were asked to report each household member's race or races. Up to five races could be reported for each person.

In this report, all persons who were reported to be Hispanic or Latino are in the Hispanic/Latino category. All persons not reported as Hispanic/Latino, but for whom two or more races were reported, are in the "two or more races" category. All remaining persons are distributed in the "single-race, not Hispanic/Latino" categories. Some ethnic and racial groups are not included in the tables due to small sample sizes.

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan. In 2003, five Wisconsin counties were newly designated as metropolitan counties by the federal Office of Management and Budget, based on the 2000 U.S. Census standards. These counties are: Columbia, Fond du Lac, Iowa, Kewaunee and Oconto. Twenty Wisconsin counties previously designated as metropolitan are: Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago. Counties are designated as metropolitan because they either 1) have a central city of at least 50,000 people or 2) are adjacent and economically linked to a "central city" county. For the tables in this report, results for the city of Milwaukee have been separated from the rest of the metropolitan counties. The "Other Metropolitan" category includes Milwaukee County outside the city plus the remaining 24 metropolitan counties. The other 47 counties are nonmetropolitan.

Poverty Status. The relationship between the number of people in a household and the annual income of that household determines the poverty status. The Family Health Survey asked several questions about total household income during the calendar year prior to the survey (2002), and used current household size to determine whether a household's income was below the federal poverty guideline. A household of four people was considered poor if its total income for 2002 was below \$18,000. (This is an approximation of the 2002 federal guideline, which was \$18,100.) The "near-poor" category used in this report includes all people in households where the income was greater than the poverty guideline but less than twice the guideline. For a household of four, this was \$36,000 (Table 17, next page).

Table 17. Wisconsin Family Health Survey Poverty Guidelines, 2002

Household Size	Poor	Near-Poor
1	\$9,000	\$18,000
2	\$12,000	\$24,000
3	\$15,000	\$30,000
4	\$18,000	\$36,000
5	\$21,000	\$42,000
6	\$24,000	\$49,000

Source: 2003 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. Guidelines derived from *Federal Register*, February 14, 2002, and rounded to nearest \$1,000.

Note: All members of a household were considered “poor” if total household income was less than the poverty guideline shown for a household of that size. Household members were considered “near-poor” if total household income fell between the poor and near-poor guidelines shown for a household of that size.

Educational Attainment. Years of schooling completed are categorized in three groups for this report. Adults who finished 11 grades of school or less are in the first group, “less than high school diploma.” Adults who completed 12 years of school or a GED are in the “high school graduate” group, and adults who attended college or technical school beyond high school are in the “education beyond high school” group.

Working-Age Adults (ages 18 to 64). People in this age range are classified by employment status. Those who were working full-time for an employer at the time of the survey interview are grouped together; some in this group also were self-employed. Among those not working full-time for an employer, those who were self-employed full-time are grouped together, as are those who were working part-time. The remaining adults ages 18-64 include homemakers, the retired, full-time students, persons laid off, the unemployed (either looking or not looking for work), and those persons with disabilities who are unable to work. These adults were not grouped together, as they are too disparate.

Children Under Age 18. All children under age 18 are classified by the employment status of the adults in their household. If at least one adult was employed either part-time or full-time, then the child was classified as living with an employed adult. If no adult in the child’s household was employed at the time of the interview, then the child was classified as living with no employed adults. The results for the latter group are not included in the weighted tables because of the small sample size.

Health Insurance. As used in this report, “health insurance” includes any kind of private or public coverage for health care costs, including Medicare, Medical Assistance (also called Medicaid or BadgerCare) and other government-funded insurance. The FHS does not obtain detailed information about the extent of services covered by insurance, nor information about costs of premiums, deductibles and co-payments.

Questions about health insurance coverage inquire about specific types of insurance in this sequence: Medicare, employer-sponsored, Medicare supplement or Medigap, private (insurance bought directly from an agent or company), coverage from someone not living in the household, military health care (TRICARE, CHAMPUS, CHAMP-VA, VA), Medicaid (including Title 19, BadgerCare, Healthy Start), and other types of coverage (HIRSP and GAMP are specifically mentioned). For each type of insurance, the respondent is asked whether any household members are currently enrolled and, for each enrolled person, whether that person has been enrolled for less than or more than 12 months.

At the end of this set of questions, the respondent is asked about each person who was not reported to be covered by any type of insurance. This verification question locates another small group of people who otherwise would mistakenly be considered uninsured.

People with Indian Health Service medical care and no other coverage are considered uninsured in this report.

Health Insurance Coverage Over the Past Year. This estimates three groups: the percentage of residents who were covered by any type of insurance over the entire 12 months preceding the telephone interview, the percentage who had coverage during part of the 12 months and had no insurance part of the time, and the percentage who had no health insurance at all during the preceding 12 months.

Because FHS interviews were conducted throughout the year, the “preceding 12-month” period is variable. For example, respondents interviewed in May 2003 were asked to report their health insurance coverage for the twelve-month period between May 2002 and May 2003.

A comparison between 2002 and 2003 estimates of the percent without health insurance for all of the past year shows no statistically significant difference (4% uninsured each year).

Insured and Uninsured. The “current” estimate of health insurance coverage is the percentage (or number) who had health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. It is a snapshot estimate, a cross-section of the Wisconsin household population at one point in time. Any type of public or private insurance coverage at the time of the interview classifies a person as having health insurance. Those with no insurance at the time of the interview are uninsured.

There is no statistically significant difference between estimates of the currently uninsured for 2002 and 2003 (6% each year).

Tables in This Report

With the exception of Tables 16 and 17, all information presented in the tables and figures in this report, including the estimates of Wisconsin’s household population characteristics, was produced from the weighted 2003 Family Health Survey.

The tables include estimated percentages, 95 percent confidence intervals, and estimated numbers of people. Results are referred to as “estimated” percentages and numbers because all of the results are derived from a sample survey. The weighted survey data provide reliable estimates of characteristics of Wisconsin’s population. The percentage estimates, as well as the percentage confidence intervals, are rounded to whole numbers to avoid the impression of greater precision than is warranted from a sample survey. The estimated numbers of people, which are estimates of the Wisconsin household population, are rounded to the nearest 1,000 for the same reason.

The Family Health Survey conducts interviews with randomly selected households, a sample of all Wisconsin households. The random sample is used to represent the actual Wisconsin population, but the sample will have some small amount of variation from the actual population. Statistical procedures, such as constructing confidence intervals, are a guide to the amount of precision attributed to the survey results.

In most tables presented in this report, the 95 percent confidence interval (for both the estimated percents and number of people) is in parentheses. Add the confidence interval value to the estimated percent to

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find the high boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval, and subtract it from the percent to find the low boundary. For example, on the top line of Table 1 (page 5), 10 percent of Wisconsin household residents were reported to be in fair or poor health. Adding and subtracting the 1 percent value yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 9 to 11 percent. This means that 95 out of 100 random surveys would estimate that 9 to 11 percent of Wisconsin household residents were in fair or poor health. The same procedure applies to the estimated number of people: adding and subtracting 39,000 from 532,000 yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 493,000 to 571,000 persons who were in fair or poor health.

Statistical Tests

A statistical test was used each time a difference between two estimates is identified in the text. For example, the phrase “those more likely to be uninsured” means that the difference between the identified groups was tested and found to be a statistically significant difference, not due to random variation. Only those differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are mentioned in this report. A t-test of the differences between percents was used to determine statistical significance.

In some tables the percentage estimates would be expected to sum to 100 percent, but they do not. This is due to two factors: rounding to whole numbers and the omission of “no answer” categories. The “no answer” category includes refusals to answer and answers of “don’t know.” Information about the “no answer” or missing data category is presented in tables when it is a notable percentage.

United States and Wisconsin Comparisons

In this report, some Wisconsin household statistics are compared with those of households across the United States. The U.S. statistical reports can be viewed on the Web at:

www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/200406_11.pdf and
www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/03news/hus03.htm.

Appendix

Abbreviated Interview Schedule 2003 Family Health Survey

The questions are presented here as if they were asked only of the respondent, but in fact most questions were asked about each person living in the respondent's household. The respondent on behalf of the other household members answered all questions. The complicated skip patterns built into the interview schedule are not shown here (nor are the response categories); skip patterns are based on the answers to prior questions. This is a simplified version presented for ease of understanding.

After the interviewer asks who is the most knowledgeable person in the household (in matters related to the health of other household members), that person is selected to be the respondent and answers questions on behalf of everyone in the household. At the start of the interview, the respondent is asked to list all persons living in the household and to give their first name, their relationship to the respondent, and their age and sex.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

- Overall, how satisfied are you with the health care available to you and your family? Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied?
- Are you and your family worried about the cost of health care or not worried about the cost of health care?
- How many persons live in your household counting all adults and children and including yourself?
- What is the age, sex and relationship to you of each person in this household?
- I would like you to rate the general health of each person in your household. In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

(The following questions are asked about adults aged 18 and older.)

- The next questions ask about difficulties that persons 18 and over in your household may have doing certain activities because of a health problem. By "health problem" we mean any physical, mental or emotional problem or illness (not including pregnancy).
- By yourself and without any special equipment, is it not difficult, somewhat difficult, very difficult, or are you unable to do this:
 - Walk a quarter of a mile, or about 3 city blocks?
 - Walk up 10 steps without resting?
 - Stand or be on your feet for about 2 hours?
 - Stoop, bend or kneel?
 - Reach up over your head?
- Are any of the adults in your household limited in any way because of difficulty remembering or because they experience periods of confusion?
- Are any of the adults in your household limited in any way because of an emotional or mental health condition?
- Does the physical or mental health of any of the adults in your household keep them from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school?
- Have you had this trouble for less than one year or more than one year?

- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a physical or mental health problem?
- Have you had this trouble for less than one year or more than one year?

(End of adult-only section.)

- Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place that you usually go to if you are sick or need advice about your health?
- Would you say there is more than one place or that there is no place that you usually go to?
- Which one of the following places do you go to most often: a community or neighborhood health center, a doctor's office or clinic, a hospital emergency room, or some other kind of place?
- Approximately how many times have you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant during the past 12 months?
- How long has it been since you received medical care from a medical doctor, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a chiropractor?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a physical therapist?
- Many adults and children get a general physical examination or check-up once in a while. About how long has it been since you visited a doctor for a routine physical exam?
- Who in your household has stayed overnight in a hospital during the past 12 months, that is, since (date)?
- Was childbirth the only reason you stayed overnight in a hospital during the past 12 months?
- Who in your household has been treated at a hospital emergency room during the past 12 months, that is, since (date)?
- About how many times in the past 12 months have you been treated in an emergency room?
- Sometimes people have problems getting medical care or surgery when they need it. During the last 12 months, was there any time when anyone in your household needed medical care or surgery but did not get it?
- What was the main reason you didn't get the care you needed?
- Now I'd like you to think about dental care. How long ago did you last visit the dentist or other dental health care provider?
- What was the reason you went to the dentist or other dental health care provider at that time? Was it for a check-up, a cleaning, or something else?
- Do you have any insurance coverage for dental care?
- Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed dental care, but didn't get it?
- What was the main reason you didn't get the dental care you needed?
- Now I would like you to think about mental health. In the past 12 months, has anyone in your household received any mental health counseling or advice from their doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, other mental health professional, social worker or case worker?
- Do you have any insurance that covers mental health counseling or advice?
- Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed mental health counseling or advice, but did not get it?
- What was the main reason you didn't get the care you needed?

(The following questions are asked about adults aged 65 or over.)

- Next I have a few questions about medicines your doctor might have prescribed in the past three months, not counting things like vitamins, calcium tablets or aspirin that anyone can buy at a store.
 - In the past three months, have you needed or used any medicine prescribed by a doctor, not counting things like vitamins or aspirin?
 - Sometimes people take less medicine than their doctor prescribed, or they don't have their prescription filled right away because of the cost. At any time in the past three months, have you ended up taking less medicine than your doctor prescribed because of the cost?
 - In the past three months, did you have to cut back on spending for food, for heating or cooling your home, or other basic needs because you needed the money to pay for some medicine prescribed by a doctor?
 - Did you have to pay for all, most, some, or none of the costs of the prescription drugs you needed in the past three months?
 - Are you enrolled in the new Wisconsin prescription drug assistance program called SeniorCare?
 - Have you applied for SeniorCare?
 - What is the reason you haven't applied for SeniorCare?

(End of SeniorCare questions.)

- Now I'm going to ask you about certain health conditions. For each one, please tell me whether you or anyone in your household has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had it.
 - First, has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor that they had diabetes?
 - Heart disease?
 - Stroke?
 - Cancer?
 - Arthritis?
 - Osteoporosis?
 - Digestive tract disorder?
 - High blood pressure?
 - Heart attack?
 - Congestive heart failure?
- Now I have some questions about insurance coverage. At this time, is anyone in your household enrolled in:
 - Medicare, the health insurance for people 65 and older and people with certain disabilities?
 - Insurance provided through a current or former employer or union?
 - A Medicare supplement or Medigap plan?
 - Insurance plan bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company?
 - Insurance plan of someone who does not live in this household?
 - TRICARE, CHAMPUS, CHAMP-VA, VA, other military health care, or the Indian Health Service?

- There are a number of government programs that pay for health care for low-income and working families. At this time, is anyone in your household enrolled in Medicaid, Title 19, T-19, Medical Assistance, BadgerCare or Healthy Start?
- HIRSP, the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, WisconCare, GAMP, the General Assistance Medical Program, or any other insurance?

(The next questions were asked as needed for each type of insurance coverage.)

- Have you been enrolled in this health insurance plan for less than 12 months or for more than 12 months?
- Whose employer or union provides this plan?
- At this time, in addition to the policyholder, who else is covered by this plan?
- Does this health plan cover all, most, some or none of the costs of general check-ups and other preventive services?
- When you are sick or injured, does this health plan cover all, most, some or none of the costs of health care at a doctor's office or health care clinic?
- For overnight hospital stays, does this health plan cover all, most, some or none of the costs?
- Is this plan an HMO, that is, a Health Maintenance Organization?

(The next questions were asked for those who were insured for less than 12 months.)

- Were you uninsured at some time during the past 12 months?
- For how many months were you uninsured?

(The next questions were asked of those who did not have health insurance coverage at this time.)

- According to the information I have so far, you do not have health care coverage at this time. Is that correct?
 - Were you covered by health insurance at any time during the last 12 months?
 - For how many of the past 12 months did you have health insurance?
 - What kind of health insurance did you have during the time you were insured?
 - What was the main reason your health insurance coverage stopped?

(The next questions were asked about household members of working-age, 18-64.)

- Last week, did you do any work, either full-time or part-time for pay or profit?
- Do you have a job from which you were temporarily absent last week?
- What was the main reason you did not have a job last week?
- Are you going to school full-time?
- Last week, did you have a second job or business, in addition to your main job or business?
- Let's talk about your main job – the job where you worked the most hours last week. Were you working for an employer, self-employed, or both?

- Was your employer the government, a privately-owned company or business, a non-profit organization, or something else?
- How long have you been working for this employer?
- Were you working on a farm?
- Do you work at a place that has more than 50 employees?
- How many hours per week do you usually work on this job?
- Do you consider your job temporary? Why?
- You said that you have health insurance coverage from a current or former employer or union and that other household members are covered through that policy. Is that insurance through this job?
- Do you pay all, most, some, or none of the costs of premiums for this health insurance?
- Has the employer or the union offered you health insurance?
- Does your employer or union offer health insurance to any other employees?
- Would the health insurance offered by your employer or union cover anyone in your household besides you?

(The next two questions were asked about all household members aged 18 and older.)

- What is the highest grade or level in school or college you have completed?
- Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?
- Are you Hispanic or Latino?
- What is your Hispanic or Latino origin? Is it Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or something else?
- Which one or more of the following is your race? American Indian, Asian, Black or African American, White, or something else?
- In what county is this residence located?
(Asked if residence is in Milwaukee County.)
 - Is this residence in the city of Milwaukee?
- What is your Zip code?
- Do you live on a farm?

(The following question was asked if there were children aged 0-5 or a female aged 17-40 in the household.)

- Are you enrolled in the WIC nutrition program which provides nutritious foods to women, infants and children?
- Are you receiving food stamps?
- Are you receiving SSI payments?
- Are you receiving SSDI payments?
- Are you receiving Social Security payments?

(The next series of questions was about annual household income. Respondents were asked three income questions, depending on their household size. Answers to these questions were used to compute poverty status. Because this is a complex section of the interview, only one example is given here, based on a household of four.)

- Thinking of the total income for everyone in your household from all sources, before taxes, in 2002, was that income less than \$18,000, between \$18,000 and \$36,000, or greater than \$36,000?

(If the respondent answers “greater than \$36,000,” the following question is asked.)

- Was your total household income in 2002 less than \$54,000 or greater than \$54,000?

(If the respondent answers “greater than \$54,000,” the following question is asked.)

- Was your total household income in 2002 less than \$75,000 or greater than \$75,000?

(End of household income questions.)

- Approximately how long have you had this phone number?
- Do you have more than one telephone number in your household?
- How many residential telephone numbers do you have, not counting cellular numbers, fax lines, or separate computer lines?
- During the last 12 months, was the household you lived in without telephone service at any time, for any reason?
- During the last 12 months, for how long, in total, was your household without phone service?
- Finally, is there something I haven’t asked about your household’s health or health insurance that you think is important for the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services to know?

That’s my last question. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

